

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE). CXXIX.

A NEW GENUS, VITTETIA.

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One of the largest elements of the Eupatorieae is a series that has been termed in these studies as "Gyptoid". These relatives of the genus Gyptis Cassini are usually marked by more than 5 flowered heads, by a simple glabrous style base and papillose style branches, and by annulately ornamented cells of the anther collar. The series includes some non-conforming genera such as Neocuatrecasia R.M.King & H.Robinson or Dasycondylus R.M.King & H.Robinson and is related to the Disynaphioid and Eupatorioid series all of which reach their greatest development in the eastern parts of North and South America. The entire complex gives every indication of considerable age and diversity and there seem to be many isolated genera. One such isolated genus is described on the basis of the common Eupatorium orbiculatum DC. of southern Brazil.

The species has been recognized in the past primarily by the slender erect rarely branched stems with close-set, short-petioled, opposite, suborbicular leaves. The plant is thinly covered by short glandular punctations and short erect hairs. Details of the heads provide a number of more significant details including minutely pubescent receptacles, achenes with 7-10 ribs, corollas with narrow tubes and flaring bases, the very thick-margined smooth lobes and stylar appendages with crowded sharp papillae. Closest relationship may be to the genera Urolepis (King & Robinson, 1971) and Gyptidium (King & Robinson, 1972) which also have corollas with narrow tubes of less tapering form. These latter differ not only in the more campanulate less trumpet-shaped corolla limbs but also in the inflated to rounded tips of the apical cells of the pappus setae and by the 5 ribs of the achenes. Gyptidium differs further by the papillose or mamilllose surfaces of the corolla lobes. Urolepis differs by the greatly expanded receptacles bearing 100-150 flowers, the extremely long papillae on the style branches and the large carpodium with large thin-walled cells.

The new genus is named for Dr. Nelly Vittet who was coauthor with Dr. Cabrera on the treatments of the Vernoniaceae and Eupatorieae for the Compositae Catharinenses (1961).

Vittetia R.M.King & H.Robinson, genus novum Asteracearum (Eupatorieae). Suffrutices erecti base lignosi multo ramosi. Caules teretes minute puberuli, pilis saepe ad apicem glanduliferis. Folia opposita perbreviter petiolata, laminis orbiculatis vel late ovatis obtusis crenato-serratis puberulis et glanduliferis base distincte trinervatis, nervis lateralibus ascendentibus. Inflorescentiae profuse late corymbosae; pedicelli interdum elongati graciles. Involucri squamae subimbricatae ca. 15 parum inaequilongae oblongo-lanceolatae extus puberuli et glanduliferae; receptacula plana minute puberula. Flores ca. 12 in capitula; corollae anguste infundibulares inferne sensim anguste tubulares extus profuse glanduliferae, cellulis elongatis, parietibus plerumque distincte sinuatis, lobis parum longioribus quam latioribus laevibus integris; filamenta antherarum in parte superiore aliquantum angustata, cellulis oblongis vel longioribus, parietibus parum annulate ornatis, appendices oblongae parum longioribus quam laterioribus; styli inferne glabri non nodulosi, appendicibus linearibus dense argute papillo-sis; achaenia prismatica 7-10 costata dense glandulifera; carpodia parva prominula, cellulis minutis subquadratis 3-4-seriatis, parietibus tenuibus vel parum incrassatis; pappus setiformes uniseriatus, setis ca. 30-40 scabrellis superne parum gracilioribus, cellulis apicalibus argute acutis.

Species typica: Eupatorium orbiculatum DC.

The genus contains the following single species.

Vittetia orbiculata (A.P.Decandolle) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Eupatorium orbiculatum A.P. Decandolle, Prodr. 5: 172. 1836. Brazil.

#### References

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